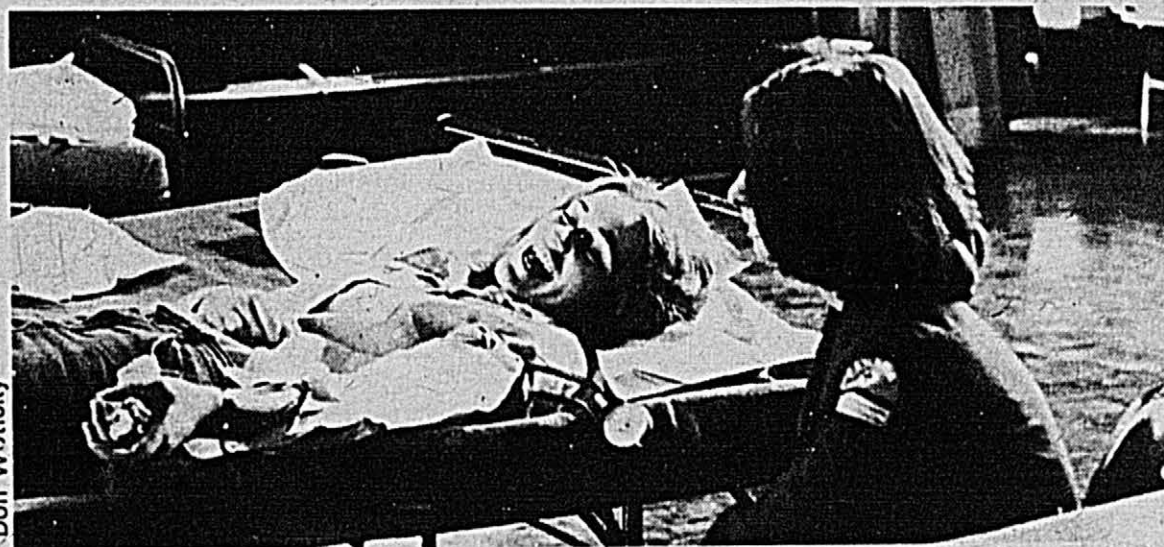




Don Woticky

Yesterday was Blood drive's biggest haul in four years, taking in over 600 pints. The record intake was due largely to donations from the residences. But the projected goal of 4500 pints is still many syringes away. Need we say more?

Hospitals, Red Cross feel blood shortage

by Alison Bell

Red Cross officials are worried about the current shortage of blood available to hospitals in Quebec. Non-emergency operations in the hospitals are being postponed due to the lack of blood in the hopes that the Quebec population will respond more positively to the Red Cross' appeal to build up the supply.

"We have been short for five weeks," said Marguerite Wilson, director of public relations for the Red Cross. "The blood bank is really low in all (blood) groups. We try not to alarm the population, but now is the time we need donors," she said.

"We really count on the McGill clinic to fill up the bank," Wilson said. "A few years ago (the goal) was 500 pints, and it was terrific." Donations of blood are low at other university blood drives as well. Concordia and l'Université de Montréal drives do not collect much blood, as they used to, according to Wilson.

"There seems to be apathy on the part of the public. We don't fabricate the blood. It is only from donations that we can get blood to pass on to the hospitals," she said.

Various Montreal hospitals are feeling the pinch too.

Bernice Cornell of the Montreal General Hospital (MGH) Blood Bank said, "The Red Cross is our only source (of blood). The hospital is not equipped to collect blood except on an emergency scale." The MGH uses up to 65 pints per week in the emergency clinic, and over 100 per week for operations, according to Cornell.

The Royal Victoria Hospital uses close to 230 pints per week, of which about 130 pints are used in the emergency department. The Montreal Children's Hospital uses about 30 pints per week.

Referring to the use of the blood in the MGH Cornell said, "In the emergency clinic mostly car accident cases need the blood, but open heart operations cost us the most blood. There are two or three heart operations per week, each requiring close to 20 pints of blood—plus dry blood products."

These hospitals are only three of the hundreds supplied by the Montreal Red Cross clinics. Over 4000 pints are used in Southern Quebec in one week. The Quebec City clinic supplies Northern and Eastern Quebec with the 1200 pints needed there weekly.

The two permanent Red Cross clinics in Montreal each try to collect 75 pints daily. The Red Cross depends on outside clinics such as the one at McGill, but some of these have been beset by last minute cancellations and by company strikes. "We cannot set up a new clinic at the last moment," Wilson said. "We just end up with a net loss of blood for that week." According to Wilson, only five percent of the

population is eligible by age and medical standing to give blood, but 100 percent is entitled to receive blood when needed. "If the people don't give, we can't give in return," Wilson said. Who is going to pay the penalty of lack of blood? We are actually begging the donors."



Free Press controversy:

Women plan open meeting

by Jim Upton

After a day and a half of petitioning, members of the Women's Collective have gathered almost twice as many signatures as are required for an open meeting to contest the recent decision of the ASUS executive not to grant the Collective editorial control of the Free Press.

Members of the Women's Collective met with ASUS president Mark Chodos last Friday to set a date for the open meeting, which is scheduled to take place in about three weeks.

The meeting will proceed in spite of an offer from the ASUS executive to help fund a separate women's paper. This offer was made earlier last week and reiterated at the Friday meeting.

Chodos said that there had been no decision on the specific amount of money that might be

allocated for such a women's paper. He said that, "It would probably involve taking some money from the Free Press budget and giving it to the Women's Collective, plus some additional funds." He added that because the women's paper is not a specific ASUS project "the executive is likely to approach the Students' Society regarding cost-sharing."

Chodos said that the ASUS executive offer was prompted by "the need for a women's paper on campus which was brought to our attention by the outbreak of this conflict."

A spokeswoman for the Collective affirmed that the ASUS executive had offered to help fund a separate women's paper. She said that at a meeting this week the Women's Collective decided to continue its fight for the Free Press. "We're not taking up the matter of any alternative proposals until after the open meeting", she said.

The spokeswoman said the Collective will pursue the issue through the proper channels until a final decision is made. "What we are concerned with is a principle," she explained. "The original decision was sexist and undemocratic." She noted that there is nothing in the constitution that prevents a group like the Women's Collective from editing the Free Press. This is solely the opinion of the ASUS executive.

The Women's Collective is preparing for the open meeting by organizing information tables on campus in order to talk with students and clarify why the Collective is contesting the ASUS executive's decision.

Senate moves on tenure

by Sarah Binder

Recommendations for new tenure regulations were approved yesterday by Senate.

The recommendations include a six year limit of service on persons of full-time rank above lecturer who have failed to obtain tenure; assessment of tenure candidates for teaching abilities, (which will include some form of student evaluation) and the revision of the grounds for termination of

tenure.

In other Senate news:

•Senate approved a new Middle Eastern Studies programme, which will be available in 1975. The stated objectives of the programme are "to put in a coherent whole, the existing resources in the Institute of Islamic Studies, the departments of Economics, Political Science, Anthropology and Jewish Studies."

•The committee on Disclosure of Information tabled its

working report. The committee says that due to the lack of protection by Civil Rights legislation in Quebec, the university owes its staff and students an obligation in restricting access to personal data. The University of Calgary's policy of making public only the data which shows: 1) in what faculty a student is registered; 2) at what dates; and 3) what degree was received, is recommended for adoption by McGill.

Today

United Aircraft forum: Presentation and discussion on the ten-month strike at United Aircraft. Speaker: Jean-Marie Gonthier, Secretary-Treasurer of UAW. Noon in Union room B-26.
Daily staff meeting: Staff meetings are for everybody who works in any capacity on the Daily. In these meetings we discuss the direction the Daily is taking, air gripes, and generally work together to make the Daily a better paper. The Daily is nothing more or less than its staff, so make your voice heard. Five pm in the Daily, as always.

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classifieds

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Graduate student has large furnished 4½ to share on Durocher. Contact 844-0293. Sublet: clean, spacious, carpeted studio apt. Partially furnished. Apply 3660 Durocher #3, 5:00 to 7:00 pm. Immediate. Phone 288-2203.

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ENTERTAINMENTS

The Children's Film Programme returns with Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck, Goofy, and the gang in a Cartoon Festival. Saturday 11:00 and 1:30. Leacock 132 — 50c. Everyone welcome. Happy Days: 50's party, no admission, music, prizes for dancing and fifties dress. 50 free beers, then 3/1.00. Friday 8:30 pm. 3581 University.

Utterly wild—see Ma Nuit Chez Maude, Fri. Oct. 25 in FDAA; Save the Tiger, Sat. Oct. 26 in L132. 7 & 9:30 p.m. Admission 75cents.

JOBS

Babysitter needed for occasional evenings, for children 6 and 8 years old. Near Park and Laurier area. Tel. 277-3370.

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Baby crib—dressing table—play pen—like new. Call 622-1998.

MISCELLANEOUS

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Forming Jazz-Rock band needs musicians for keyboard and bass. Must have equipment. Rob 849-0040 or Paul 849-0074.

MSEA Bartending Course—limited number of places are available in the course beginning Tuesday, November 5. Registration fee is \$25.00. Information: 392-3094.

LOST

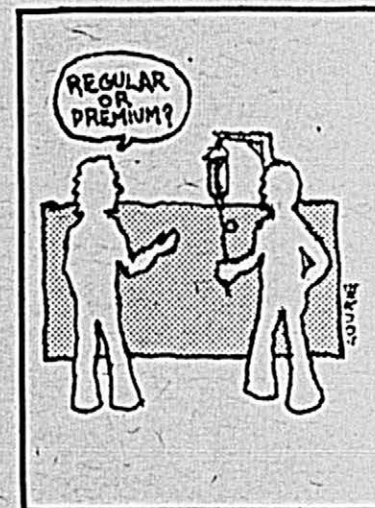
Yellow spiral notebook w/U.S. History notes, vicinity of Redpath. Very Important! If found please call Lenny 288-2612.

Lost vicinity of Campus Black Female Scottish Terrier. Answers to name of Mimi. Contact 843-4148. Reward.

Marron hat with geometric design lost Monday around McGregor and Peel Intersection. If found please leave in Union B-42.

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MCM:

Olympic Stadium is planned waste

This article was adapted from a Montreal Citizen's Movement document translated by Arnold Bennett.

The whole question of the Olympic Stadium has up to now captured very little attention among Montrealers. The Montreal Citizens' Movement believes that the evaluation of some earlier dossiers on the Olympics justifies the gravest fears about the possible consequences of the Olympic stadium project for Montreal taxpayers. These fears are justified by the example of the Velodrome alone. If one recalls that the projected cost of \$6-million has now been revised to \$25-million. Furthermore, in the space of a few weeks, the cost of the permanent village has already gone from \$30-million to \$32-million.

The Olympic stadium, which will accommodate 70,000 spectators in 1976, is the main construction in the Olympic Park. The present plans provide that all the seats will be permanently covered and that the playing field will be covered by a retractable membrane.

Nothing at this moment leads one to foresee any change in plans. Last May 31, Mayor Jean Drapeau, in order to silence rumours that the roof would not be built until several years after the Games, declared that the stadium would be covered for the Games. On July 17, during the unveiling at Man and His World of the Olympic Park installations' model, he repeated this statement.

In addition, the present plans provide for multi-purpose use of the stadium. After the Games it will be used not only for sports, but also for concerts, conventions and shows of all kinds.

Covered stadiums proved disastrous

One must remember that this stadium was conceived by the French architect Roger Taillibert. Taillibert has not given evidence of any great originality in proposing this project. He has only copied the experiences of Houston, Seattle and New Orleans. And these experiences have all, without exception, been disastrous. This, at least, is the conclusion of Charles Burck, after an in-depth study of the stadiums in those three cities. Burck's research appeared in the March 1973 edition of "Fortune", an American businessmen's magazine.

The Astrodome in Houston cost \$45,350,000. It should have been a centre for sports, culture and conventions. But the facts show that conventions are not held at the Astrodome. The Astrodome has proved to be inappropriate for sports like basketball and hockey which demand small areas—the citizens of Houston have had to pay for another arena for these sports. The Astrodome has shown a deficit even when it is

used 134 days a year. When the City of Houston imposed an annual tax of \$385,000 on the stadium, the company had to reveal that the roof alone had caused losses of \$569,000 in 1971.

The Seattle-King County Multi-purpose Stadium was supposed to cost \$43-million, including \$5-million for the site. It was supposed to have 60,000 to 65,000 seats. It was also supposed to be multi-purpose. In fiscal terms, it should have cost the owner of a house evaluated at \$20,000, \$1.21 a year for a period of 10 years. But this home-owner has to pay \$1.38 a year, not for 10 years but for 40.

Since the projections were made, the cost of the stadium has spiralled. Nor has the construction corresponded to what was promised—the 65,000 cushioned seats have become 15,000 plastic and 45,000 metal seats.

Like the other stadiums, this one is inappropriate for conventions because of the distribution of the seats, the floor area and the services. If Seattle wants conventions in the stadium it will have to build an adjacent hall at a cost of \$10,500,000.

The Superdome in New Orleans comes closest to being a multi-purpose stadium. But it will cost at least \$151,000,000. It will have 72,104 seats.

The history of this Superdome is interesting. When the project was launched in 1966, the citizens were told: a) that the stadium would cost \$35-million; b) that it would pay for itself; and c) that neither the state nor the municipality would have to be responsible for the stadium's debts.

But the Superdome has turned out to be four times as expensive. Hidden in the law, there is an agreement stipulating that the State will back up all debts for any amount. The stadium will not pay for itself. The only way it could pay for itself would be if the stadium were used 170 days per year, which appears to be unrealistic.

No to the Covered Stadium

"The Olympic stadium will be the biggest white elephant that Montrealers will ever know because of Mayor Drapeau's grandiose ideas. Superstadiums with domes have been failures everywhere in the world; it will be the same thing in Montreal. Taking account of the fact that in less than two months the Olympic Village has risen in cost from 30 to 32 million dollars, taking account of the fact that the Velodrome will cost not six but 25 million dollars, one can predict that the Olympic stadium will not cost 100 or 200 million dollars as provided for but rather 300 to 400 million dollars. Drapeau continues to hide the truth from the citizens."

It is in these terms that Lea Cousineau, president of the Montreal Citizens' Movement, had denounced Mayor Drapeau's plan for a covered Olympic stadium. The MCM points out that a non-covered stadium could cost 30 million, but if it is covered, the price will rise exponentially, since the foundation structure will have to be completely modified to support the roof.

The rigours of the Montreal climate must also be taken into account, since maintenance costs could be very high. For example, the complex of government buildings in Quebec City has entailed enormous maintenance costs, since employees regularly have to shovel off the snow accumulated on the roof.

"Drapeau has already proved



When the Olympic flame goes out, what will we do with Drapeau's white elephant?

his inability to plan ahead on several occasions," said Cousineau, and "just because Drapeau says that the stadium will pay for itself does not mean this will be the case. The

experience of other cities is more conclusive than the words of Drapeau. In consequence, the municipal administration must completely revise the Olympic Stadium project."

Hypnotism comes to the clinics

Material for this feature was gathered at a symposium of speakers and workshops held from October 8 to 13 by the Society for Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis.

by Deborah Sullivan

"I want you to listen carefully to what I say; I want you to listen carefully. Your eyes are closed; you are feeling comfortable, relaxed; your arms and legs feel heavy; and you are relaxed, relaxed..."

And so the subject slumps in the chair as the monotonous voice of the hypnotist drones, "You are feeling sleepy, and you are thinking of nothing, nothing but the sound of my voice..."

For many years, demonstrations of hypnosis have fascinated audiences. Subjects performed all kinds of fantastic and unusual feats and then woke up with no recollection of what had happened. The audience was convinced that the subject was completely under the control of the hypnotist and had lost his own will. Thus, people were afraid and suspicious of the technique, for no one wanted to lose his mind, even temporarily.

Today, although hypnosis is used successfully by many physicians, psychologists, and dentists, many people are still suspicious or afraid of the technique.

Hypnosis has had a bad name in the Western medical world since the 16th century, when an Austrian physician, Anton Mesmer, used it in curing patients. Many of Mesmer's strange cures were successful, but he attached his own superstitious beliefs in such

things as magnetic fluids, animal magnetism, and the influence of the planets on people, to his methods. In 1784, an investigating committee declared him a fraud and attributed his cures merely to the "excitation of the patient's imagination". Sixteenth-Century logic said that the mind and the body were separate and that acting on one, as in hypnosis, could not affect the other.

Even psychoanalysts have been slow to accept hypnosis as a valuable therapeutic technique, largely because Freud denounced it as tedious and not always successful.

Only in the last 50 years or so has any worthwhile research been done on hypnosis, and even today hypnosis is not completely understood. Experts still disagree about the nature of the hypnotic state.

Dr. Erika From, professor of psychology at the University of Chicago, says the hypnotic state is an "altered state of consciousness, where the patient can do things he could not do in the normal conscious state."

But Dr. Theodore X. Barber says it is "not some sort of special state of consciousness; it is just a state of readiness and co-operation, a loss of antagonisms and fears."

Psychologists do agree, however, that, contrary to common belief, the subject is in control of his mind and will not say or do anything he does not want to.

Most researchers in hypnosis say we will have to achieve a

better understanding of how the mind and the nervous system function before we can fully understand hypnosis. "What we know now may be miniscule compared with what we will know in the future," Dr. F.L. Marcuse, psychology professor at the University of Manitoba, says. "It is a bit presumptuous of people to act as if we know everything."

But although hypnosis is still something of a mystery, it has risen from a mere theatre gimmick to an important medical and psychological technique. Physicians, psychologists, psychiatrists and dentists use it for several purposes, although it cannot be used on everyone.

Surgeons have used hypnotic suggestion to reduce pain in operations in which chemical anesthesia cannot be used. Hypnosis before surgery can also quell anxiety, decrease the amount of chemical anesthesia needed in an operation, and reduce post-operative nausea.

Hypnodontia, or dental hypnosis, can substitute for anesthesia, control saliva flow and gagging, and help keep the mouth open.

Hypnosis has also been used during childbirth and to treat skin conditions, epilepsy, and insomnia.

Psychologists and psychiatrists use hypnosis to control habits and to treat depression, anxiety, phobias, lack of self-confidence, impotence and homosexuality.

So hypnosis used by an expert should not produce suspicion or fear.

Why Chile failed: an economist's review

by Charlie Clark

What was the nature and importance of the socialist program in that elongated Latin American country known as Chile? Just what was involved in the revolutionary movement of Salvador Allende that prompted the coup d'etat before it was ever revealed that the United States government had virtually engineered his demise?

A penetrating and perceptive analysis of the only elected Marxist government in the Western hemisphere has recently been translated from French and appears in the latest issue of *Our Generation* magazine. "What Kind of Socialism in Chile? Statism or Self-Management?" was written before the coup of thirteen months ago by Michel Raptis, economist and engineer who went to Chile to study the participation of workers in the country's economy.

Raptis presents a history of the working class movements in

Chile beginning at the turn of the century, leading to the establishment of the first socialist party in 1922. He explains how the world-wide economic collapse of 1929-1933 gave rise to new and stronger leftist elements in Chile. Through World War Two the economy relied heavily on foreign investment from powers like the United States, England and Germany.

What is especially striking about Raptis' work is the statistics which reveal Chile as having held several world records for poverty, with a life-expectancy of twenty-three years and the highest infant mortality rate from tuberculosis in the world.

The history then carries us up to 1965 with the election of the Christian Democratic party, an opportunity for rearmament and reorganization of leftist and extreme leftist power. Finally in 1970, the Popular Unity, with Salvador Allende as leader, is elected as a coalition of Socialists, Communists, rad-

icals, Social Democrats and splinter groups from the Christian Democrat party.

It is here that Allende instigates his program beginning with a congress that promises the incorporation of workers into the full exercise of power. This is done by the development of self-management by workers in the nationalized enterprises and other areas, in order to construct the foundation for a new political structure.

Self-management was to be achieved by dividing the economy into three sectors of private property, social property and mixed property. Workers were given participation in the administration of laws, the drawing up of production plans and the conducting of negotiations that would ultimately result in the gradual movement of all property into the social sector, which would mean social advancement for the workers.

Raptis then explains why this egalitarian plan was destined to

failure. The battle was fought against "statism" or the dangerous tendency for a centralized government to resort to oppressive red tape. The Chilean political forces became polarized on this issue and as the hitherto leftist Christian Democrat Party became disillusioned with the constant flow of private property into the social sector, they bolted the government's coalition and aligned themselves with the extreme right.

It is now September, 1972, and there are rumours of a right wing coup in Chile. The army is mobilized publicly in celebration of Chile's Independence Day and National Armed Forces Day, while the workers stage a parallel mobilization to act as a vigil against the interruption of the revolutionary process.

Raptis gives a dramatic account of the great strike that followed in October. North American corporations warned the Allende government of their intention to seize shipments from Chile in order to defend their "rights", encroached upon

by Allende's nationalization program. What Raptis calls the "seditious strike of the bourgeoisie" follows, in which the nation's truckers stop work and the Chilean streets are thrown into chaos.

It is the strike that irreparably shatters the unity of Chilean society. The opposition newspapers polarize the masses, inflation runs rampant and Allende's only choice is to pursue a policy of keeping the military neutral in order to avoid a confrontation between the right wing and the masses. It is during this troubled period that the workers show great strength by running social and health services on a volunteer basis.

The strike ends in November, but the writer has already perceived that Chile's middle class has become alienated from any allegiance to the socialist program. His final analysis of various sectors of the country's economy gives an intriguing hint of the disastrous events that ensued during the September after his article was written.

From our readers

Correcting "anti-Israeli rhetoric"

by Stephen Aronson

This article is written in reply to the "From our readers" piece by Quebec-Palestine Association President Rezek Faraj that was printed in the Daily Friday, October 18. Virtually nothing in Faraj's article was true. Not one statistic he quoted was correct—not one, and Faraj registered some ludicrous accusations. My corrections can be grouped into the following four points.

First, Israel adheres strictly to the Geneva Convention rules governing administrative detention. Israel has nothing to hide. The Geneva Convention procedures are well known, and Israel's policies are open to scrutiny.

Israeli authorities do not move to detain someone unless irrefutable evidence has been obtained, and corroborated independently by two other witnesses, that that person constitutes a security risk, i.e.: he is involved in terrorist activities. Detainees have the right, even before detention begins, to appeal to an independent three person panel which includes one judge.

Presently between 12 and 20 detainees are being held in the

West Bank, not the number quoted by Faraj.

Since 1967, 2500 persons in all have been held, for varying lengths of time. The International Red Cross can corroborate these figures; that organization has daily and free access to the prisoners.

Secondly, no security prisoner has ever been "killed by torture" in an Israeli prison, as Mr. Faraj claims. In fact, when terrorists proclaim publicly in court that they were "coerced to confess under torture," as Faraj alleges, the Israelis invariably produce photographic and filmed evidence, taken from a hidden camera, that the confessions were neither preceded by nor occurred under any duress whatsoever. Judge Lindenstrauss' assertion in the article about his speech also published on Friday, that prisoners were not tortured, but confessed only after conclusive evidence of their guilt had been presented to them, is entirely correct.

Third, it is true that Israel has blown up houses, but certainly not in the numbers Faraj claims. This is done only for security reasons and only in extenuating circumstances. It is in full accordance with Egyptian law

(in Gaza) and with Jordanian law (on the West Bank) which remain in full effect in these Israeli administered territories. Houses in Israel, where Israeli law is in force, have not been destroyed.

Finally, the "ten-dinar rule" holds. As Judge Lindenstrauss indicated, romantics such as Faraj would be surprised by the large percentage of terrorists who were paid to carry out operations, and who were not motivated by "revolutionary" zeal.

Just by the way, Dr. Israel Shahak is not the President of

the Israel League for Human Rights, the position assigned to him by Faraj. In fact, he is the leader of Matzpen, a Trotskyist group whose membership is very small—there are perhaps four other members still in Israel.

I would suggest that in the future the Daily editorial staff be more careful in ascertaining the facts in articles written as hurriedly as Faraj's before publishing them. I would also suggest that we get down to the real issues in the Middle East crisis, the issues of national rights for both Jews and

Palestinian Arabs, and how to secure for each a reasonable measure of justice. It's about time we saw some intelligent (i.e.: critical and non-party-line) writing about these problems in the Daily.

I would prefer to devote my time to these issues, but as long as the Daily persists in printing the same anti-Israeli rhetoric in articles such as Faraj's that it has now for more than three years (even though this rhetoric has by now gotten to sound boring and redundant) I am compelled to answer the charges.

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The McGill Daily is published five times a week by the Students' Society of McGill University, 3480 McTavish Street, Montreal. Editorial opinions expressed in this paper are those of the staff and not the official opinion of the Students' Society. Subscription rate: \$9 per year. Printed at Imprimerie Dumont, Lasalle, Quebec. Typeset by Students' Society Typesetting.
Editorial offices: 392-8955-6-7. Advertising office: 392-8902.

"Loony-bins": a patient's view

by David H. Levy

The first day at the mental institution had begun very simply. He had awakened, still very sleepy, to be driven to the Day Hospital for short term treatment of "apathy and depression."

Peter (a pseudonym) had no idea that this was to be the start of a two month stay as an in patient at the Institute, a McGill teaching hospital.

The story that follows is based on Peter's experiences as recorded in a diary he kept before, during and after his stay at the hospital. You won't find what he has to say included in those pleasant afternoon tours of mental institutions taken during introductory psychology.

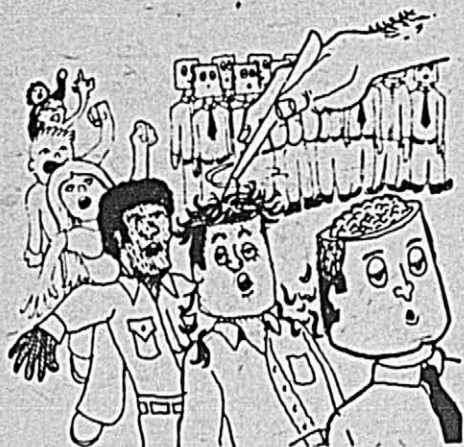
"The Day Hospital," writes Peter, "first consisted of introductions followed by a therapy session which consisted of each patient drawing a picture. After all the pictures were drawn each person explained his drawing. After that came nothing."

It was late May, 1972.

Peter writes, "I thought I could get help just like that. But I thought, in this world you just don't get help. You beg for it and run around for years before finally somebody else agrees that you cannot get out of your mess yourself. Then come procedures, which can help things only despite themselves...and finally through the labyrinth of social mores and personal preconceptions, some real help might finally arrive, all but killed by this time by the walls over which it has had to climb."

Peter's diary and his own recollection indicate no outward sign of anguish.

"I didn't want to make copper carvings; I just wanted to rest. But this man insisted that I participate in all group activities or else they'd kick me out of the hospital. So I sat with them a while; then I went to be alone. I borrowed a cigarette from another patient and went to the washroom. I burned by arm with it, in five places, burned it hard, it didn't hurt. Then I went out for a short but illegal walk outside. Later on I complained about my lack of freedom but didn't mention the burns."



"Kill that man"

May 29: More of the same, but it was becoming obvious that Peter's own confusion was beginning to be noticed by the staff. "This man" who had insisted that Peter participate in all the activities had grown in his mind to be the head of the hospital, or the world for that matter.

"The roughest part of the day was socio-drama, which turned into another lay-your-cards-on-the-table session. Each of us had to put down a word on the board. Mine was KILL. Kill whom? Kill that man, of course. He represents all the threats and meanness that has been given to me, just because of what happened the other day. Anyway I left the group half-way through. Afterwards, one of the nurses asked if I wouldn't mind being admitted as a full-time patient."

May 30: "That man pointed at me again. The other patients seem to think he's really nice. Maybe he is. Everybody's being nice this morning."

On this day, Peter was admitted to North 1 Ward for a stay of what he was told would be two weeks. "They seem to think the only reason I'm here is to prevent me from murdering myself."

"Life" in North 1 Ward

"We had a patients' group. I didn't say much about myself; neither did anyone else for that matter. The group lasted only half-an-hour, a relief when compared to the hour-long marathons in Day Hospital. The meeting centered around one man's asking for permission to get some cigarettes because he was upset because he had to bum them off others all the time."

At this point Peter was started on a drug regime. It has been said that antidepressant drugs represent the greatest advance in psychiatry since Freud. Peter's experiences with 400 mg of Largactil per day, then 800 mg/day, and finally 1200 mg/day was essentially divided into two parts.

His first feeling was one of great fatigue: "I'm being kept asleep, I've been asleep all day, even missed lunch. The big problem now is just getting used to medication."

Eventually this feeling changed to one of complete takeover; the Largactil became his master, controlling everything he did. He felt a dissociation between his actions and thoughts. One morning, for instance, he let a bowl of cereal fall out of his hand. He says he saw it in his hand one moment and on the floor the next.

Before each oral administration of Largactil his blood pressure was taken. One of the side effects of the drug is that it lowers blood pressure to levels that can be dangerous. If the pressure was too low he would have to take a short walk with one of the nurses, to raise the blood pressure to a point where he could

get some more Largactil. The drug also constipated him; gallons of prune juice couldn't help that.

The writing in his diary now became quite neat, much neater than usual—he pointed out to me that it resembled that of a six-year-old child and that it was only with a lot of effort that he could control the movement of his hands to write a letter on a page.

Existing without living

Peter was classified as an "SP" patient, which means either suicide prevention or special precautions, whichever way you look at it. This was changed later to "CO"—close observation. Peter seemed to sense that as the Largactil took over, he presented less of a risk.

June 5: "I've just been told that I would be receiving shock treatment tomorrow." This was apparently a false alarm, for Peter does not recall any such treatment. But the next day, in addition to his usual 1200 mg of Largactil, he was given another injection because his doctor "felt he was upset."

With this gigantic load of medication Peter was unable to concentrate on anything. (A side effect of Largactil is that you can't see anything closeup, which also rules out reading.) His nurse explained that the pills "merely allowed me to display symptoms of my illness which were hidden before." Like many of the other patients he walked around zombie-like, and he still wonders why his condition became so numbed while he was on Largactil.

He wasn't living. He was existing, and he knew the difference.

The two week stay became somewhat inflated; the doctors would not tell him what the "diagnosis" was because they

said it was not important. They also said this to his family. But it was important enough for their own records, for eventually, he found his "real illness" was "paranoid schizophrenia." Quite a name to come from a doctor who says that "diagnosis isn't important." Most of his diary entries during this time described a daily routine that was miserable and exhausting. "I could hardly keep awake, but I was forced through three hours of occupational therapy per day."

The Occupational Therapy eventually became an integral part of his "life"—three hours per day, five days a week. The heavy load of Largactil made it almost impossible for him to concentrate on anything, and the hospital's final report or discharge summary described him as "slow in OT". Peter's diary reveals a person who was loaded with downers (Largactil) but still expected to participate in a programme of therapy that is supposed to be "the most advanced in the country."

So two months dragged by, and discharge day came. Peter's diary was full of plans for his release: 1. I'll read. 2. I'll take walks and lots of pictures. 3. I'll take more walks. 4. I'll go back to school.

On discharge his dose was reduced. He suffered some withdrawal symptoms of extreme agitation, it was increased again and then lowered gradually. His status on discharge was "improved."

Peter was discharged mid-summer 1972. Since then he has been sitting around at home, doing nothing and resisting attempts by friends to become more active. He eats, sleeps and occasionally talks to his parents. He no longer keeps a diary.



Letters

pro-Arab pieces before they appear; McGill students have before them an important lesson about fishy and overtly paternalistic journalism in the Daily.

Stephen Aronson
B.Arts, U3

Israeli prison policies questioned

To the Daily:

It was interesting to read Rezek Faraj's response to Judge Lindenstrauss concerning the actual number of Arabs and Palestinians in Israel's jails (Daily, Friday, October 18). I personally had no previous idea about their number, so I was intrigued to read 16,000 as the P.L.O.'s present estimate. However, some quick calculations surprised me even more. Taking into account the fact that the State of Israel was established in 1948, and presumably that is when people started to fill jails, 16,000 detainees in 1974 means an average of 515 new detainees a year, or 1.6 every day. Now, when I thought for a while about the fact that, on the average, 1.6 terrorists have been caught in Israel every single day for the past 26 years, I concluded that Faraj's figure might be somewhat far-fetched.

Also, I can't seem to imagine why the Israeli government would wish to torture their prisoners to death. If it wished to get rid of them in jail, which I don't believe it does, it would probably rapidly decree a death penalty and achieve its aims safely and legally. Supporting thousands of prisoners for indefinite periods simply to know they'll die of torture later seems especially ridiculous.

David Cohen

Free Press exclusion questioned

To the Daily:

Allow me to point out that the dispute over editorship of the Free Press is not essentially a matter of oppression of any group's ideas, as the Daily would have us believe. The Free Press dispute is over \$5000 of ASUS funds to be used for a student paper. This money is taken from the fees charged to each student. It seems unfair for over half of the Arts and Science students who contributed to the paper financially, to be excluded from its staff.

Refusal of the Women's Collective to write for the Free Press under Mr. Ress only emphasizes their lack of sincere desire to combat sexism. They should be more concerned with combatting the ignorance which breeds sexism than with exclusion of males. "We don't want to write for the Free Press, we want to be the Free Press" can only be seen as a display of their sexism and egotism, as well.

As a woman and member of the Free Press staff, I hope to see this and other issues treated in a constructive and informative fashion in the Free Press.

Mary Stanley
Math U3

ASUS proposes "two-paper" solution

To the Daily:

The current struggle over the editorship of the ASUS Free Press has made it apparent to the society's executive that there is indeed an acute need for a woman's paper on campus. We feel, however, that the Free Press as a forum for all Arts and Science undergraduates must not become the exclusive domain of any one group.

We have made our interest in funding a woman's paper known to the Women's Collective. Unfortunately, the Women's Collective appears to be putting off any decision on our proposal until an open meeting of the ASUS is convened to decide the fate of the Free Press. If the Women's Collective pursues the "constitutional" route, the question may not be resolved until well after Christmas. We believe that McGill women need a paper now and that a "two-paper" solution can meet the needs of all concerned.

If the Women's Collective is truly interested in serving McGill women and the university community, then we urge them to accept our proposal — to meet us halfway. On the other hand, if they are bent solely on creating or exploiting an issue, then they most likely will have their "issue", but at the expense of their credibility.

Peter Garber
ASUS vice-president
(Science)

Action demanded

To the Daily:

In his letter of October 18th Mr. Ramirez would like us to believe that he too has "big balls." However, I wonder if that is all he has. The reality of machismo exists only in Mr. Ramirez' perverse sexist mind. It is pitiful that Mr. Ramirez cannot express himself without resorting to phallic metaphors. Mr. Ramirez obviously suffers from a common form of myopia — the inability to see beyond the end of his penis. Any U2 psych student will tell you that the fantasy of machismo is only a shield for one's underlying insecurity about one's impotence. It is just this sort of screwed up attitude that the Women's Collective could eradicate given control of the ASUS. There has yet to be such a forum anywhere on the McGill campus where women haven't had to compromise themselves for the benefit of the male ego. We have been put off with half-way measures long enough. Action is demanded.

Kathleen Pelletier

Daily fears tranquility

To the Daily:

I was thoroughly disgusted with your article on the Macdonald college open house (Daily, October 21). It is a sad commentary that the Daily should print your trite and shallow journalistic trash. Your little known faculty of Agriculture is world renowned,

standing along with the major research institutions of the world.

It would appear that personal interactions and tranquility fill you with great fear. You may not be aware that content and happy people can still be constructively productive. The way you speak of Macdonald College demonstrates to the intelligent reader how far removed you are from reality. It yells out loud and clear how insulated you are from the world you live in.

There is still a majority of women who take pride in being feminine. Not all people have a personal need to attack social roles in a blind attempt to demonstrate their own meagre value.

You erroneously think that the world sees women exclusively as sexual objects. To ignore one's sexual attributes is abnormal. What gave Mannix or Elvis Presley such fantastic ratings? A person on a poster does not make that poster a sexual object. It would be perverted to think of it only in that way.

It cannot be true that there was nothing positive at the Macdonald campus. It is tragic that you cannot see how constructive the Daily could be, but instead you choose to use it in a highly destructive way to express your personal self-centred frustrations. I as a McGill student and reader of the Daily, resent being subjected to articles expressing the narrow views of a paranoiac small-minded child. This is not journalism!

Richard Sussman
U3 Biology

MUNASAN laments

To the Daily:

With monumental effort I just finished reading an article entitled "MUNASA, A Study in Futility," (Daily, October 15.) I was, of course, overjoyed to see that it was written by an "active" member of MUNASA. Lately, I have been ruminating upon how long it would take the Daily to drag out the old stand-by and broken record, MUNASA lament.

I guess you guys were low on material for that particular edition, especially since two of the total four pages were consumed by advertising. Too bad I never heard from the "mysterious she" who penned this treatise within "our structures," but seeing as she found it preferable to remain anonymous I'm not surprised.

Also, tickets for the Florida vacation were donated courtesy of Air Canada.

Gerald Leclerc
MUNASAN editor

Author laments

To the Daily:

I would like to release my name from that piece of trash that was published under my name in Friday's (October 18) paper. The piece was composed by one of your copy editors who simply butchered a piece that I had written.

Don Wotlicky

An open letter of appreciation from the Honduras Relief Committee

Over the past few weeks a relief committee to assist the flood victims of Honduras was set up at McGill through the International Students' Association and the Latin American Students' Society. During the course of their campaign, the Committee, through the assistance of volunteers, received from the university community over four hundred dollars in addition to more than forty boxes of clothing and foodstuff.

The ISA, the Latin American Society and the relief committee would now like to express their sincerest gratitude to the Dean of Students, the ASUS and the volunteers for having contributed to the organization and the promotion of the drive. We would also like to especially thank the members of the Students' Council for having made an additional generous donation of money. But we are most indebted to the student body at large for having shown the much-appreciated support, in all forms, that finally helped make the effort the success that it was.

Alberto Galeano,
Honduras Relief Committee
Marian Rodriguez,
Latin American
Students' Society
Jamal Shamsie,
International Students
Association

What's What

UKRAINIAN CLUB-DUMAYTY
"Kyk and Youth". Open discussion on interaction between youth and The Ukrainian Canadian Committee. Guest speaker is Dr. B. Wolansky. Leacock 821, Monday, October 28, 7-10 pm.

CHINESE STUDENTS
Cantonese comedy "Fun, Hong Kong Style". 2, 4:10, 7, 9:10, FDAA, October 26, Saturday.
PRE-MED SOCIETY
Office hours, room 413, Union Mon. 12-1, Tues 1-2, Wed. 12-2, Thurs. 11-2, Fri. 12-2. Medical Calendars available in office only.

HAPPY DAYS
Greaser party, with beer and champagne prizes for dancing and 50's dress. A beer on the house for the first 50 entrants. Others 3/\$1.00. No admission charge. Friday, 8:30 pm, 3581 University.

TEACHING ASSISTANTS
Information and organizing meeting for the McGill TA Association on Friday, October 25 in Bronfman 562 at 12:30 pm.

LAEFM
Presente le groupe Québécois HARMONIUM le 31 Octobre à 8 h. pm., à l'Union ballroom. Billets vente au guichet du Students' Society à l'Union.

WOMEN'S ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION
Sign up before October 29 at Currie Gym for Women's Intramural Volleyball.
CESAR CHAVEZ
Tomorrow at Dominion store corner Rachel and St. Denis. Picket line 7 pm., rally at 8 pm. Join United Farmworkers!

Continued on page 7

What's What

Continued from page 6

ARTS FACULTY MEN

Hockey tryouts Thursday October 31, 7:40-9:40 pm. Also sign up for Intramural Basketball. Call Doug at 849-2631.

SOUTH-EAST ASIAN STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

Two films on the country and dances of Indonesia will be shown Friday, October 25, 7:30 pm. Free.

MALAYSIAN-SINGAPORE STUDENTS' SOCIETY

Badminton practice on Friday, October 25 at 7 pm in gym. Send contributions to first bulletin to 455 Sherbrooke St. West, #1108.

THE CITY AND THE MODERN WORLD

Debating union urban symposium presents "The city and the Community" with representatives of ethnic communities and community radio. Thursday October 24, 7:30 pm, Leacock 219.

INTER-RESIDENCE FILMS

"Frankenstein", October 26 at 10 and 12 pm, 3935 University St. Admission 50 cents.

SIGMA CHI FRATERNITY

Barbeque lunch, hiking and football at the Gault Estate at Mont St. Hilaire, Sunday October 27. Cars will be leaving 3581 University at 10 am.

SOCIOLOGY UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' UNION

Open meeting of SUSU Friday, October 25, 3 pm in L38. All major and honours urged to attend.

OUTING CLUB

Cross-country ski equipment for members only, complete set from \$74-\$84. Available only before October 31. Come to room 416, 12-2 or call 392-8953.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY

First general meeting Monday October 28, 8 pm in E204. (McConnell). McGill ID and MCSS membership card are required for voting. Please note the new time and place for this meeting—they were advertised incorrectly in the Daily yesterday.

THIRD WORLD

Support the struggles of the Third World countries against the exploitation and plunder of natural resources by imperialism. Union B26-27, 7:30 pm.

WAA INTRAMURAL TABLE TENNIS

Schedule of game up in Currie Gym. Games to start the week of October 28.

CDAS WORKSHOP

Workshop on "Urbanization in Haiti" with Prof. U. Locher at 3439 Peel St., second floor lounge, Friday, October 25, 12:15 pm. Refreshments.

Today

Latin American Society:
Our meeting will be at 5 pm at the Union. Be on time!
LUS:
General meeting re: bar. 1 pm, moot court.

Japanese Students' Society:
Meet at 5 pm in ISA office in Union.
Hot soup, warm music:
When your stomach grumbles for supper, tumble over to Hillel, 3460 Stanley. Every Tuesday and Thursday, 5-7 pm—hot soup, sandwiches, coffee, only 50 cents.
Christian Science Organization:
All are welcome at our weekly meeting. 3 pm, Newman Centre, 3484 Peel.
Try it, you'll like it:
Try What? A delicious Sigma Chi lunch, of course. 1 pm, 3581 University St.
Discussion:
Support the struggles of the Third World countries against the exploitation and plunder of their natural resources by imperialism, especially the two superpowers. 7:30 pm, Union room B26-27.
English department:
Film screening (free admission) of Battleship Potemkin (Eisenstein), 3 to 5 pm, L219.
Darkroom:
Hillel's darkroom opens today. Come see it at 4 pm, 3460 Stanley Street.
International Committee Against Racism:
Founding meeting of Montreal chapter: 'Racism, Immigration, and the Haitians.' 8 pm, Union 457/458.
McGill Literary Magazine:
Interested in working on the McGill literary magazine? Meeting today, 5 pm, Arts B20.
Women's Badminton club:
Practice today in Currie gym from 3:50-5:30 pm. Everyone welcome.
Business opportunities week:
Luncheon at board of trade; sign-up at Bow booth in SBB. 12-2:30 pm. Recruitment seminar 7:5-3:30-5 pm. SBB 151.
Hillel (Golem):
Chris Rawlings in concert tonight, Saturday, Sunday, 9 pm, 3460 Stanley.
Pre-med society films:
"Physiology of Menstruation" and "Abnormal Metabolism of Diabetes." 1 pm, McIntyre building, Charles Martin theatre.
United Nations Day:
Talks on the UN and the Baha'i faith, and on world population control. Presented by the Baha'i club. Refreshments. 1 pm, Union 458.
The city and the modern world:
Debating union urban symposium presents: "The City and the Community" with representatives of ethnic communities and community radio. 7:30 pm, Leacock 219.
Community McGill—Allan Memorial Institute:
Important meeting of PSTA's in room 203 Morris Hall at the Allan Memorial Institute. Inquire at front desk of the Allan for room number.
Political Science Teaching Assistants' Association:
Important meeting of PSTA's in room 203, Morris Hall at 4 pm.
Political Science Graduate Student Association:
Meeting to introduce representatives and explain standing committees. All graduate students are urged to attend! Morris Hall 202 at 4:30 pm.
African Students' Association:
IMPORTANT ELECTION MEETING. Organization of activities for the year. 7 pm, Union coffee lounge. Everyone welcome.
South Asian Students' Association:
IMPORTANT ORGANIZATIONAL MEETING. New constitution and fresh executives will be discussed. 5 pm, Union coffee lounge. Everyone is welcome.

UNITED FARMWORKERS

and McGill for Farmworkers Committee present

Cesar Chavez

President, United Farmworkers Union and

Dolores Hverta

First Vice-President, UFW

Friday, October 25

3:30—"Why we Boycott" (Current situation and short film).

4:00—Cesar Chavez, "The Nonviolent Social Revolution". Loyola Chapel.

5:00—Farmworkers shared supper. Bring something for a common meal. Belmore House.

6:30—Car caravan to the Dominion store picket line (St. Denis and Rachel).

8:30—Solidarity rally with Cesar Chavez. At Salle St. Louis de France (750 est Roy, corner of Berri)

For more information call United Farmworkers at 525-3936 or see McGill for Farmworkers Committee in B41.



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A.S.U.S., McGill Debating Union, McGill Students' Society, Groupe Marxiste Revolutionnaire, Young Socialists and McGill Maintenance Workers' Union Local 510

present a forum on

The United Aircraft Strike

Speaker:

Jean-Marie Gonthier, Secretary-Treasurer, Local 510 United Auto Workers (At United Aircraft)

Time:

12 noon, Thursday, October 24

Place:

Union B26

Presentation followed by period of questions and discussion.

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PGSS ELECTIONS for EXTERNAL-V.P.

Thursday Oct. 24 and Friday Oct. 25

The Candidates are Yves Fabien, Dept. Civil Engineering
& Appl. Mech.
Andrew Rencz, Dept. Biology

Ballot Boxes will be posted at the following places:

	Thurs. Oct. 24	Friday, Oct. 25
Burnside Hall	12:15pm— 2:15pm	10:00am—12:00noon
Leacock Bldg.	12:15pm— 2:15pm	10:00am—12:00noon
McLennan Library	10:00am—12:00noon	12:15pm— 2:15pm
McConnell Engineering Bldg.	10:00am—12:00noon	12:15pm— 2:15pm
Stewart Biology Bldg.	10:00am—12:00noon	12:15pm— 2:15pm
Thomson House	4:00pm— 6:30pm	4:00pm— 6:30pm

Deputy Returning Officers are needed to man the polls. Call C.R.O. at 392-5959 or 843-3349 if you can help at one of the above places.

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CORRECTION

McGill Chinese Students'
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FIRST GENERAL MEETING
(Second Call)
MONDAY
Oct. 28, 1974

8 pm

E204

U.N. DAY

Talks on the relationship
between the U.N. and the
Baha'i World Faith, and on
population control will be
presented by the McGill
Baha'i Club.

Union 458, 1:15 p.m.
Thursday, 24 Oct.

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PRE MED SOCIETY

Films every Thursday at 1 p.m. in
the Martin Theatre (McIntyre 6th fl.)

TODAY:

"Abnormal Metabolism in Diabetes"
"Physiology of Menstruation"

Check What's What and Today columns for
weekly details

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MCGILL DEBATING UNION PRESENTS

THE CITY AND THE MODERN WORLD A SYMPOSIUM ON URBAN LIFE

"The City and
the Community —
Ethnic communities
in Montreal"

Leacock 219 Thursday, Oct. 24 7:30 pm

- Leroy Butcher, Cote des Neiges
Black Community Project
- Kenneth Cheung, Community
organizer, Chinatown
- Mark Zannis, Radio Centreville
(community radio station)
- representative of Greek community